BOMBAY COURIER.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them int he BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

VOL. XXI.] *SATURDAY, OCTOBER* 12, 1811. [NUMBER 997.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden, before SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, Knight, and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, this Present Saturday, Twelfth day of October, at Nine o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the times and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this 12th day of October 1811.

JAMES PETER FEARON.
SHERIFF,

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of WILLIAM CHICHELY BUNCE Esq. late of the Honorable Company's Civil Service Deceased.

ADMINISTRATION to the Estate of the said WILLIAM CHICHELY BUNCE having been granted by the Court of Canterbury to WILLIAM BUNCE Esq. the natural and lawful Father of the Deceased; All persons having Claims on the said Estate are requested forthwith to furnish an account of the nature and amount thereof to Lieutenant BELLASSIS one of the Constituted Attornies of the said WILLIAM BUNCE and all persons indebted thereto are requested to pay without delay what may be due by them respectively to Lieutenant BELLASSIS in order that the same may be applied according to law in discharge of the Debts affecting the said Estate.—Bombay 11th October 1811.

D. H. BELLASIS,
One of the Constituted Attornies of the said William Bunce the Administrator to said Estate.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of BALLA MULNA ALLY SHERIFF late a Mahomedan deceased having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to M SAHEIB BEEBEE one of the Daughters of the said deceased; All persons concerned, are hereby apprized thereof. Dated 11th October 1811.

BROWNE, PROCTOR.

In the Goods of ESPERANCA PIMENTO, Deceased.

THE Executors being about paying over the Balance of the Effects of the said Estate as well as delivering over all Papers and securities belongiug to her husband ANDRE PEREIRA (whom she survived) to the Legatee named in her Will by the first of November next; All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Dated 11th October 1811.

Literary Society.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY will meet on Wednesday next the 16th Instant at 4 o'Clock afternoon in the Theatre.

W. ERSKINE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th October 1811.

WANTED.

GOOD BILLS on England in Exchange for the Sum of Rupees 31000 or thereabout being the proceeds of the Sale of the Prize Ship Rebecca directed to be transmitted home.

Sealed tenders specifying the rate of Exchange will be received by Wm. Erskine Esq. Registrar of the Vice Admiralty Court, at his office in the Court House on or before Tuesday the 15th instant at noon, when they will be opened in presence of such persons as may think proper to attend.

Bombay, 9th October, 1811

A CARD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Captain HARINGTON'S House in Forbes Street, which was shut up on Thursday evening, will be reopened to the Public on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when all that remains of his Investment will be exposed for Sale by Retail at very reduced Prices, with the exception of the following Articles, which it is his intention to dispose of by Lottery viz.

Lustres, Girandoles, and Bronzed Figures.
Plate and Plated Ware.
Mahogany Furniture.
Pictures.
Watches and Jewellery.
Damask Table Linen &c.

The Scheme will be submitted to the Public on Monday morning, and the Lottery drawn as early as possible.

Bombay, 12th October 1811.

SIXTH LOTTERY

FOR THE

IMPROVEMENT

OF THE

CITY OF CALCUTTA,

ESTABLISHED

By the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

AND

CONDUCTED BY THE

OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDENT,

Under the immediate directions of Commissioners appointed by Government.

SCHEME

OF THE

SIXTH LOTTERY.

1	Prize of		100,000
2	Ditto of	50,000 each,	100,000
3	Ditto of	20,000	60,000
6	Ditto of	10,000	60,000
10	Ditto of	5,000	50,000
14	Ditto of	1,000	14,000
1440	Ditto of	100	1,44,000
1476	PRIZES.		5,28,000
4524	BLANKS.		
	Applicable to the Improvement of Calcutta, and the Expences of the Lottery,		72, 000
6,000	TICKETS.	Sa. Rs.	6,00,000

1st,—The fiftieth drawn Ticket on the last day, will be entitled to one of the Prizes of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.

2d.—The Prizes with the exception of the Tickets sold at Madras and Bombay, will be paid at the Bank of Bengal, without deduction, thirty days after the Drawing shall have been completed; in like manner, the Prizes drawn amongst Tickets, sold at Madras and Bombay, will be paid by the Agents at those Presidencies, respectively, so soon as the necessary adjustment thereof can be transmitted to the Agents.

3d.—The Drawing will commence on the 1st January, 1812.

4th.—The Price of such Tickets as may remain unsold after the 20th December next, will be raised to Sicca Rupees 110 for each Ticket, untill the period fixed for the commencement of the Drawing; when the Tickets unsold, will be liable to such further progressive increase of Price, as the Commissioners shall judge proper.

5th.—Tickets signed by A. TROTTER, Esq. officiating Superintendent of the Lotteries, will be ready for Sale at the Bank of Bengal, on the 4th September next.

6th.—A supply of Tickets will be forwarded to Messrs. HARRINGTON and Co at Madras, and Messrs. FORBES and Co at Bombay, as soon as may be practicable, to be sold at those Presidencies.

7th.—Prize Tickets in the late Lotteries will be received in Payment of Tickets in the present Lottery.

A. TROTTER,
Officiating Superintendent.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th August 1811.

N. B. Messrs. FORBES and Co. have received for sale a supply of Tickets of the Sixth Calcutta Lottery, which may be had on application at their Office, at 110 Rupees per Ticket, Ready Money Or in exchange for Prizes in the late Lotteries. Great inconvenience having arisen from applications for Tickets from out-stations, and Remittances through the Pay Office in payment for the same, it is requested that those desirous of purchasing Tickets and who may not have accounts with Messrs. FORBES and Co. will make the necessary Remittances to their Agents at Bombay to whom the Tickets will accordingly be delivered.

Bombay, 27th September 1811.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT GOA,

On the 31st October,

(IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF)

THE SHIP

VENTUROZA,

WITH all her TACKLE, CABLES &c. as she now lies at Anchor in the River of Pangim, belonging to the late Mr. J. B. GOETHALS. The said Ship was built at Demaun in the year 1805.

Further particulars may be known on application to Capt. J. C. D'LANCASTER, and Major FRANCISCO AUGUSTO CABRAL, of Goa, Attornies to the Widow.

Advertisement.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 16th Inst. WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT

Messrs. J. Mitchell & Co.'s

AUCTION ROOMS,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED.

THREE Setts of Silver Ornamented Housings, with other apparatus as used by Natives for Sandle Horses. Also three Setts of Metal ditto ditto. Some Pictures, Silver Ware &c. &c.

Bombay, 12th October 1811.

In the Estates of DHUNGEBHOY SORABJEE and KYCUSROO SORABJEE, joint Heirs and representatives of SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE, deceased.

SUCH Creditors on the abovementioned Estates and such individual Creditors of DHUNGEBHOY SORABJEE as have not sent in their accounts in consequence of our former advertisements for that purpose, are hereby requested to transmit the same on or before the first day of December next, to us at the COURIER OFFICE; that period being fixed on for the final settlement of all claims on the said Estates.

J. G. REMINGTON,
LUKE ASHBURNER,
O. WOODHOUSE,
J. H. STEPHENSON,
W. A. MORGAN,
Trustees of Dhungebhoy and Kycusroo Sorabjee.

Bombay 1st October 1811.

A CARD.

ANY Gentleman who may have the uſe of Books belonging to Sir James Macintoſh, is particularly requeſted to return them immediately.

Bombay, 5th October 1811.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH OCTOBER 1811.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant Francis Farquharſon, of the Marine Battalion, to the ſituation of Superintendant of Bazars in the Deccan, vice Captain E. T. Kemp removed.

Lieutenant James, at preſent acting in that Department, will accordingly deliver over Charge of the Bazars to Lieutenant Farquharſon on the latter's arrival at Seroor.

The temporary Appointment by Lieutenant Colonel Eaſt of Captain Lieutenant Irving, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Paymaſter to the Detachment under his Command from the 24th ultimo, vice Ballantyne deceaſed, is approved. Captain Irving, will accordingly continue to perform the duties of that ſituation until further orders.

Bombay Caſtle, 8th October 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleaſed to permit Enſign Benjamin Wilſon, of the 1ſt Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry, to reſign the Hon'ble Company's ſervice, and to direct that he return to Europe, by the firſt opportunity.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct that the Aſſiſtant Adjutant General and Aſſiſtant Quarter Maſter General to the Force Subsidized by His Highneſs the Peiſhwa be, in future designated Deputy Adjutant General and Deputy Quarter Maſter General.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to publiſh the following Copy of a General Order by the Government at Fort William dated the 10th ultimo.

General Orders by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM 10, SEPTEMBER 1811.

On the occaſion of the approaching return, from the late French Iſlands, of the Volunteers from Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay to the Presidencies to which they reſpectively belong; His Excellency the Vice Preſident in Council conſiders it to be no leſs an act of juſtice than of indiſpenſible public duty to record the high ſenſe he entertains of the ſervices performed by the Native Soldiery, who were employed in concert with His Majeſty's and the Hon'ble Company's European Troops in the reduction of the Iſlands of Rodeziques, Bourbon and Mauritius.

His Excellency in Council is pleaſed to ſignify his approbation of the diſtinguiſhed merits of the Volunteers from the three Preſidencies, by conferring Honorary Medals on all the Native Commiſſioned and Non-Commiſſioned Officers, Troopers, and Sepoys, Golundauze and Gun Lascars employed on that ſervice from this preſidency, and by ſuggeſting, for the conſideration of the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, that correſponding Medals ſhall be conferred on the Native Troops from thoſe Eſtabliſhments as a public mark and honorable teſtimony of their individual exertions, and praiſeworthy conduct.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requeſted to cauſe the ſubject of this order to be explained to the Volunteers on their return to Bengal.

(Signed) C. W. GARDINER.
Act. Sec. to Govt. Military Department.

Publiſhed by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. B. Grant, 1ſt Bat. 2d Regt.
Lieutenant J. Little, European Regiment.
Captain Barrington, 2d Battalion 56th Regiment
Captain Ramſay, 47th Regiment.
Captain Buckhouſe, 47th ditto.
Lieutenant Pratt, 2d Bat. 5th Regt. N. I.
Enſign Morris, 2d Bat. 6th N. I.
Captain E. T. Kemp, 3d Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant H. Jackſon,
Lieutenant Babington, Madras Cavalry.
Surgeon Maidon.
DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant J. Little, B. E. R.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.
AND NAVAL REPORT.

CALCUTTA.

SEPTEMBER 17.

We have the pleaſure to announce, that accounts have juſt reached town from Kedgeree, announcing the arrival in the river, of the Honorable Company's ſhips Marchioneſs of Exeter, Capt. William Baynes, and Union, Capt. James Fairfax, from St. Helena, whence they ſailed on the 6th July.

Paſſengers by the Union.

Mr. John Napier, and Mr. David Geddes, Free Mariners.

Lieutenant Thomas Dunn, H. M. 65th Regiment of foot.

On the 16th May, the undermentioned ſhips ſailed from St. Helena for England, under convoy of H. M. ſhip Owen Glendower, viz. H. C. Extra ſhips Larkins Juliana and Hebe, from Bengal.

On the 9th June, the following ſhips ſailed from St. Helena, under convoy of H. M. ſhips Belliqueux, Menelaus and Chiffonne.

Winchelſea,—Woodford,—Elphinſtone,—Alfred,—and Cuffnells,—from China.

Ceylon,—and Widham, and Exeter—from the Iſle of France.

Grenville,—Earl St. Vincent,—from Bengal.

On the 29th June, the following ſhips, homeward bound, ſailed from St. Helena, under convoy of H. M.'s ſhip Diomede, and the Hamadryade, Frigate.

Aſtell,—Diana,—Lord Keith,—Luſhington,—Anne,—Earl Spencer,—from Bengal.

She left New South Wales on the 1ſt of laſt July, and has, we underſtand, brought deſpatches from the Government there to the Government of India.

During the laſt week the Frederick came in from the Mauritius, whence ſhe ſailed on the laſt day of July. By this opportunity Gazettes of that iſland have came to hand. Their contents are wholly barren of any intelligence of importance.

The following paſſengers have arrived in the Aurora: Mr. Francis Williams, Mr. Black, and Mr. Smart.

The Acteon has not yet left Calcutta, and it is ſaid will not depart before the 23d or 24th of this month.

A very elegant ſhip, the Ramonceita, was launched yeſterday from the Ship yard of Meſſrs. Gilmore and Co.'s; Clive Street, Calcutta. The launch took place a little after one o'clock, in the preſence of a conſiderable concourſe of ſpectators. This veſſel has been purchaſed on account of the Philippine Company, and is ſhortly to ſail for Malacca. She meaſures 700 tons.

In the courſe of the preſent week the brig Active ſails for Port Jackſon, New South Wales. Paſſenger: I. B. McHugo, Eſq. We underſtand Mr. McHugo proceeds to Sidney with the intention of reſiding there as a Marchant and Agent.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Yeſterday evening advices were received at the Bankſhall, of the arrival of the ſhip Lovely Tiſh, from Prince of Wales Iſland, after a tedious paſſage of 39 days.

The Lovely Tiſh is underſtood to have on board four Government Packets;—a ſafe conveyance was diſpatched yeſterday evening from the Bankſhall, to receive and forward the Packets to the Preſidency, with all diſpatch.

MADRAS.

SEPT. 28th.

On Thurſday laſt arrived the Hon. Company's ſhips Euphrates, Captain Herbert, and Monarch, Captain Havard, from Calcutta, bound to England.

On Thurſday evening arrived the Hon. Company's ſhips Sir Wm. Pulteney, Capt. Chriſtopher, Cambridge, Capt. Mortlock, and James Sibbald, Capt. Blanchard, from Madeira, left the 8th June.

PASSENGERS.

Per Sir Wm. Pulteney.—For Bengal: Mrs. Rawlings, Miſs Shepherd, two Miſſes Lucas, Mrs. Heathcote, Capt. Heathcote, Mr. C. W. Smith, Writer, Meſſrs. Davis and Laird, Free Mariners, Mr. Fitzroy and Mr. Heaver, Cadets.

Per Cambridge.—For Madras: Lieut. French, Mr. Keighly, Cadet.—For Bengal, Meſſrs. Hickman and Caſter, Cadets.

Per James Sibbald.—Mrs. Patterſon, Mrs. Scott, Miſs Hudſon, Lieut. Patterſon, Mr. Hay, Free Mariner. For Bengal.—Meſſrs. Burch and Huddleſton, Cadets, for Madras.

On Thurſday evening arrived His Majeſty's Ship Malacca, Captain Butterfield, from the Cape of Good Hope.

We are not aware of any Intelligence, either from the Cape or St. Helena, having been received by the above arrivals, of a later date than was obtained by the Indiamen.

The following is a Tranſlation of the Proclamation publiſhed at the Seychelles, and the Letters addreſſed to the Commandant of thoſe Iſlands, during the ſtay of the French Frigate La Clorinde.

PROCLAMATION.

INHABITANTS OF THE ISLAND OF MAHE.

To quiet your fears, it is ſufficient to acquaint you, that they are Frenchmen who are come to your Iſland. It is at the ſame time neceſſary to inform you of the cauſe of our viſit not doubting that you will do every thing that may be poſſible to afford us all the aſſiſtance in your power.

We require Proviſions;—you muſt furniſh them! In return you will receive from us what may ſuit you.

Our ſtay here will depend upon the exertions you may make to ſupply our wants.—Aſſemble therefore immediately at the Port to receive the orders of Monſieur St. Cricq, Commander of the Frigate Clorinde.

No veſſel to depart from the Iſland under pain, that the Inhabitant that may have diſpatched her, ſhall have his property burned. You are required to ſend them all into Port to be employed as may be required by the Frigate. All the Negroes of the Colony to be placed at my diſpoſal; ſtrict orders are given that no fires be lighted ſo as to be ſeen at ſea.

I truſt that you will be ſatisfied it is your own intereſt to ſupply us without delay with whatever we may require, without obliging me to have recourſe to force, which would infallibly entail ruin upon the Colony.

The Chief of Battalion Commandant of the 1ſt Battalion of the Expedition.

(Signed) MARECHAL.

30th May, 1811.

P. S. Come immediately to the Port.

On Board H. M. Frigate Clorinde, May 30, 1811.

SIR,—Upon my arrival at theſe Roads, where the moſt urgent neceſſity has obliged me to find anchorage, I diſpatch troops on ſhore for the purpoſe of obtaining thoſe ſupplies which circumſtances would compel me to take by force, were I not diſpoſed to pay to the Inhabitants, to the extent of my means, for whatever they may furniſh.

The chief of Battalion Marechal upon landing has made Priſoner on Parole of an Officer who appears to repreſent the Britiſh nation.

I could not believe, Sir, what I have juſt heard, that after the two Capitulations ſigned at different times between you as Commandant of this Iſland and ſeveral Engliſh veſſels of war, that others ſhould afterwards have come to preſcribe new laws to the peaceable Inhabitants of this Archipelago. I ſhould not have believed it, had I not ſeen the Engliſh flag flying on ſhore, and I muſt warn you not to permit its being again hoiſted whilſt I continue at this anchorage.

The Commandant Marechal who carries a note of the articles I require, has accompanied it with a Proclamation to the Inhabitants of this iſland. You will have ſeen, Sir, that I urgently demand a ſupply of proviſions, of wood, Negroes and boats to complete my water.

My troops are all ready to land, but the detachment which I leave on ſhore during my ſtay, are more than ſufficient to compel the Inhabitants to ſupply all my wants; they will not I truſt force me to this; but let every one contribute. Every thing ſhall be paid for.

It is to you, Sir, as Commandant of the iſland, that I addreſs myſelf to make known my intentions. I wiſh not to violate your Capitulation; but men who are hungry and who have power on their ſide, have a right to exact being ſupplied with neceſſary proviſions—and this is what I now do.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

ST. CRICQ *Captain of a Frigate.*

On board H. M. Frigate Clorinde, 2d June 1811.

SIR,—You well know the urgency of my wants. You have repreſented them to the Inhabitants of this iſland, and all have promiſed, ſeeing that I could command force; but none have obeyed my invitations. (I ſay obeyed, for my invitations are orders.)

I left the careening at midnight;—inſtead of 40 Negroes who ought to have been there I found only 15; I have been obliged to ſeek after the Carpenter in his bed, to finiſh the top of a Maſt halfmade, and all the Negroes of his work-ſhop following his example were abſent from their duty. I do not ſleep, Sir, I think the inhabitants might diſpenſe with it alſo. It is their intereſt to do ſo,—for I again repeat that, it is my determination, to bury myſelf here, if I am attacked, and until the Colony is reduced to cinders, I will defend it by land when no longer able to do ſo by ſea. In ſhort, I ſhall reſpect your Capitulation until a culpable negligence on the part of the Inhabitants ſhall compel me to violate it.—Mr. Paupinel and Madam Nayeau have not complied with my requiſition for ten Negroes each to aſſiſt at the repair of my guns; the Boatmen only made their appearance and then ſtruck off; this conduct has greatly enraged me, and I warn you that I ſhall fire upon them if this is repeated.—I have beſides troops at my orders, and I ſhall known how to make myſelf obeyed.

This is Sunday it is true,—but Military men can only reſpect this day when their duty permits, I muſt have Negroes; I muſt alſo have white people to direct them. If men accuſtomed to the neceſſary work are not ſent to me—if the ſupplies of all kinds, of which I again repeat the demand, are not inſtantly ſent to me,—or if I obſerve negligence or brek wardneſs,—I declare to you that no conſideration ſhall any longer reſtrain me from ſetting fire to your dwellings.

I muſt inſtantly have water and wood—and tomorrow 3d June, what belongs to my rigging, and my proviſions—with 200 Negroes to ſhip every thing off, and Craft equipped and ſtationed along ſide night and day at my orders.

I have already loſt a day, and I ſhall not loſe two; ſuch are my laſt orders, they are as formal as my intentions are irrevocable. I know the means of the colony; if I am not immediately ſupplied, my vengeance ſhall be terrible.

To prevent all delay, and not to give you the trouble of a circular, I ſend you, Sir, twelve copies of this letter. Addreſs them to the Inhabitants who have the means, and have not afforded me aſſiſtance. Let them know that their happineſs, perhaps their exiſtence, depends upon the prompt equipment of my frigate,—for if I am attacked here, their inevitable ruin muſt follow my misfortunes.

Send expreſſes in every direction: two hours will be ſufficient to make known my determination.—It is now four o'clock, I wait your anſwer.

I have the honour to be &c. &c.

ST. CRICQ, *Captain of a Frigate.*

Calcutta Intelligence

SEPTEMBER 18, 1811

By the Frederick whoſe arrival at this Port was noticed in laſt Mirror, we received letters from the Iſle of France of the end of July—they communicate no news, nor any intelligence of moment.

Lieutenant Colonel Picton, was preparing, at the date of our preſent advices, to leave the Iſle of France for Bourbon, of which Iſland he is appointed Governor *ad interim* Bourbon is to be devided into two military diſtricts; the command of the firſt, on the arrival of Lieut. Col. Picton, will devolve to Lieut. Col. Keating, and the ſecond to Lieut. Col. Dalrymple of His Majeſty's 22d foot.

Certain reſtrictions which had been placed ſome months ſince on the trade of the Iſle of France, have been lately withdrawn; and a free intercourſe is now permitted between the French Iſlands and the Cape of Good Hope, and all other Engliſh and neutral Ports.

From the want of more direct channels of intercourſe, conſiderable quantities of ſpices and other articles, the produces of Mauritius and Bourbon, have been lately ſhipped for Mozambique, there to be exchanged for ſlaves, cattle, &c.

Lieut. Colonel Hardwicke, of the Bengal Artillery, propoſed to embark for Europe with the firſt opportunity that occurred at Port Louis. Colonel De Caſtro returns immediately to Bengal. Captain Roughſedge intended to proceed to Bombay, from whence he comes to Calcutta.

We are ſorry to learn that both Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn, were ſomewhat indiſpoſed at the date of our preſent letters. They were impatient to re-embark for India; and their return hither was only delayed by the want of a proper conveyance.

The two tranſports engaged for the accommodation of the 2d Battalion of Bengal Volunteer Sepoys, were to leave Port Louis for Calcutta about the 25th of Auguſt.

We publiſhed in a former number of the Mirror, the particulars of the eſcape of the Clorinde French frigate, on the 21ſt of May. Our preſent letters from the Iſle of France, relate an anecdote of the commander of that frigate, which we ſhall here publiſh:—The Captain of the Clorinde, as is already known to our Readers, owed his ſafety on the 21ſt of May, to his practical obſervance of the adage that "diſcretion is the better part of valour;" taking French leave in the early part of the action on the 21ſt May, he left the Renommee and Neriede to ſuſtain the battle, without his aid, and made the beſt of his way to the Sechelle Iſlands. On his arrival, he amuſed the inhabitants of thoſe ſequeſtered rocks, with an account of the prodigies of valour he had achieved:—he modeſtly boaſted that he ſingly, in the Clorinde, had ſucceſſfully engaged four Engliſh frigates; one of thoſe he had ſunk, another he had driven on ſhore, a third eſcaped, and the fourth he had captured; this letter, agreeably to the orders he had given to the Prize-maſter to follow the courſe of the Clortnde, he ſoon expected at the Sechelles.—This gaſconading might be pardoned; it was quite harmleſs; the credulity of his auditors was not ſo monſtrous as to conſider one ſyllable of his narration as true; but his boaſting was accompanied with a trait of the foulest character. This ungenerous Frenchman had the malignity to aſperſe with a charge of cowardice, the brave men whom he had deſerted in the conflict: he ſolemnly declared his intention, on his arrival in France, to prefer charges of cowardice and miſconduct againſt the Captains of the Renommee and Neriede, both of whom, it is ſince known, were killed, while bravely defending their ſhips: he aſſerted, that had they done their duty, and ſeconded his exertions, not a ſhip of the Engliſh ſquadron would have eſcaped; but both his conſorts, he added, ſtruck after a ſhort action, and left him to ſuſtain the glory of the French flag, in an action againſt four Engliſh frigates

Having gaſconaded a few days at the Sechelles, and plundered the inhabitants, in return for the tales of his gallantry, of a large part of their ſtock, he ſtill ſhewed no intention to depart: he required further ſupplies of proviſion, which, as the inhabitants ſaw no proſpect of payment, they were ſlow to produce; and the Frenchmen therefore very unceremoniouſly made prize on ſhore of whatever came in their way;—the Captain, however, was liberal in his promiſes, and engaged to pay the fulleſt prices, and in hard coin, as ſoon as his prizes came in. The Iſlanders, ignorant as they were, yet fully underſtood the value of an engagement reſting on that condition; and being heartily tired of the Captain, and ſuffering under the continuance of his rapacity, they bethought themſelves of a very ſimple expedient to haſten his departure;—the ſignal for "a ſail in ſight," was diſplayed from the heights;—by and bye, as the ſail approched, the ſignal denoted that ſhe had every appearance of an Engliſh frigate, and ſtanding in for the Iſland. The good people on the beach, who anxiouſly watched the ſucceſs or failure of their manœuvre, now flocked round the Captain and ventured to congratulate him on the appearances of a ſhip in the offing; which they had no doubt would prove to be the Engliſh prize frigate, that had ſtruck to his irreſiſtible va

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1811.

(Continued from the laſt Page.)

which we do not pretend to unravel. This grand outwark of India cannot by any poſſibility be ceded at a peace. To whom indeed ſhould it be ceded? Obtained by conqueſt from a power that no longer exiſt-, whoſe very name is blotted out of the map of Europe, we ſhould as ſoon yield up one of our ports as liſten to a propoſal for ſurrendering this important colony. Here unqueſtionably ſhould be eſtabliſhed our great military depot, where the climate is favourable for the ſoldier, and where his ſubſiſtence can be afforded at a cheaper rate than in any other part of the world.

We have ſtated that the Iſle of France was conſidered as highly important for the commerce, &c of the enemy. It was, in fact, the only ſource from which he could draw a ſmall ſupply of colonial produce. To his marine it was of more conſequence than would at firſt appear. It was the only place to which his frigates could run. The ſafe return of any one of them was a great feat; an eſcape was hailed as a triumph; the officers and crews, now become ſailors, were diſtributed among their line-of-battle ſhips, to inſtruct the amphibious and ſea-ſick officers and landmen, who had been ſo long pent up in port. By the capture of the iſlands we have cut off this little nurſery for training ſea officers, and narrowed the means or raiſing ſeamen. Napoleon may build 'ſhips' till his ports and harbours are choaked with them; he muſt have 'colonies and commerce' before they will be of much uſe to him; they are machines that will neither fight nor ſail of their own accord, nor can they ever be fought or moved by landmen. Our obvious policy, therefore, is to prevent him, which we can eaſily do, from making ſeamen.

The Iſle of France was the ſpot in which was hatched and nurtured the ſpirit of diſaffection and revolt among the Mahrattas and other powers of Hindoſtan. It furniſhed a ready and never-failing ſupply of adventurers in ſearch of military fortune. It ſupplied arms and ammunition, and officers to teach the uſe of them, to the diſaffected in Perſia, through thoſe ready inſtruments, the commercial agents, ſtationed at Muſcat and Buſſorah. All aſſiſtance and co-operation from this quarter with any of the powers of India is completely cut off; and ſo commanding is our ſituation in thoſe ſeas, that were we, by any unforeſeen event, compelled to abandon the peninſula of India, we verily believe that no power on earth would hold it to any advantage, or in any ſtate of tranquillity, while the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, and Ceylon remained in our poſſeſſion. This laſt magnificent iſland, poſſeſſing harbours in which the whole navy of England might lie in perfect ſecurity, might become, by proper culture, the granary of the Indian empire. To England it ſhould be conſidered as the brighteſt jewel in the Indian diadem. It is the ſpot on which, in caſe of misfortune, our army will find a ſafe retreat, and from which alone we could hope to regain a footing on the continent.—In ſhort, it is the key of India. Here ſhould be our grand eſtabliſhment. Our empire is inſular; and while we confine ourſelves to iſlands we are ſecure.

Having thus concisely pointed out the ſeveral views under which the conqueſt of the French iſlands may be regarded, we have only farther to obſerve, that no event of equal importance to the ſtate of the war, has, in our opinion, taken place, ſince the memorable and unparalleled victory of Trafalgar.

EUROPE MARRIAGES,

April 16, Rhuabon, North Wales, Daniel M'Kay, of St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, Eſq. to Eliza, daughter of Edward Rowland, of Gwrthin Lodge, Denbighſhire.

April 18, At Dublin; William Dixon, Jun. Eſq. of Liverpool, to Miſs Moore, daughter of the late William Duke Moore, Eſq. of that city.

Yeſterday, at St. Margaret's Church, Weſtminſter, by the Rev. H. V. Bagley, Subdean of Lincoln, William Edward Tomline, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of the Lord Biſhop of Lincoln, to Frances, only daughter of the late John Amler, Eſq. of Ford-hall, Shropſhire.

Yeſterday, by the Rev. J. Mathias, D. D. Mr. R. Williams, of Great Preſcott ſtreet, to Eliza ſecond daughter of Walter Cousins, Eſq.

At Ryde, Iſle of Wight, Thomas Gallway, Eſq. to the only daughter of the late John Hoppner, R. A.

On Saturday the 6th inſt. at Lambeth Church, Surrey, Mr. Thorogood, of Acre-lane, Clapham, to Miſs Collin, eldeſt daughter of Mr. M. Collin, Penton-row, Walworth.

April 25, Mr. William Robinſon, of Knaresborough, to Hannah Eliza, daughter of John Wightwick, Eſq. of St. Pancras place.

April 25, the Rev. W. Tyner, Eſq. Rector of Upinarden, and Vicar of Compton, in Suſſex, to Miſs Sarah Colſon, of Croydon, Surrey.

April 25, William, ſecond ſon of George Ward, Eſq. of Belle Vue, Iſle of Wight, to Emily, fifth daughter of H. C. Combe, Eſq. M. P.

On Thurſday laſt, at Leeds, by the Rev. Peter Haddend, william, eldeſt ſon of Richards in Borradaile, Eſq. of Fenchurch ſtreet, to Iſabella Mary, eldeſt daughter of Joſiah Clues, Eſq. of the former place.

At Aberdeen, on 31ſt ult. Lieut. Col. P. Black, late of the Bengal Native Cavalry, to Miſs Jane Young, daughter of Wm. Youeg, Eſq. of Shedduckſley.

On Wedneſday laſt, at Sandbach, John Smith, Eſq. M. P. for Nottingham, to Miſs Leigh, daughter of Egerton Leigh, of High Lergh, and of Twemlow, in the country of Cheſter, Eſq.

Lately, at Great Yarmouth, Capt. Alex. Nesbitt, R. N. to Maria, daughter of Wm. Fither, Eſq. Receiver-General for the county of Norfolk.

On Monday laſt, at Flamſtead, Herts, Benjamin Smith, Eſq. of Markyate ſtreet, Bedfordſhire, to Miſs Pope, only daughter of the late Jeremiah Pope, Eſq. of the Hyde.

On Thurſday ſe'nnight, at Cheſter, Thomas Read Abe, Eſq. of the Royal North Lincoln Militia, to Harriet Henrietta, youngeſt daughter of the late Wm. Probart, Eſq.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On Thurſday laſt, in the 76th year of his age, his Grace the Duke of Grafton. His deceaſe will give to Miniſters the diſpoſal of ſeveral offices and honours. He was a Knight of the Garter, Governor of the Ports in Cornwall and Devon, Receiver General of the Profits of the Seals in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and of the Priſage of Wines, &c. He was alſo Chancellor of Cambridge, Recorder of Thetford and Coventry, &c. He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his ſon George Henry, Earl of Euſton.

In his 108th year, John Cowie, beilman at Crimond, Scotland. In his youth he fought the battles of his country by ſea and land; and was diſcharged as worn out in the year 1759; but again took up arms in the memorable year of Culloden. For ſome time he was under the neceſſity of using ſpectacles; of late and particularly during the laſt few years of his life, he could read the ſmalleſt print without them. When he was above 70 having ſecured to himſelf the affections of a woman who had ſome money, he thought himſelf too old, or too rich for being beilman. Another was appointed, who kept the office 25 years, at whoſe death John applied to be reinſtated. He diſcharged the duties of this office, till within ten days of his death, and in the exerciſe of it, he recovered the uſe of all his faculties which had become much impaired during the period of his inactivity. He had two daughters (twins) by his laſt wife.

On Tuesday morning laſt, in her 71ſt year, Mrs. Martha Cromek, of Newman ſtreet.

At Berbice (Weſt Indies), the 27th December laſt, Mr. Charles White, ſon of Mrs. Dalrymple Chelſea College, and brother of Mr. Abraham Harcourt White, Firſt Lieutenant of his Majeſty's ſhip Gaudaloupe. He was a youth of the moſt promiſing abilities and amiable diſpoſition juſt completed his ſixteen year

At Llanfadwren, Carmarthenſhire, at the of 101 Mathuſalem Williams, butcher.

On the 2d, inſtant George Crowſhaw, a pauper of the townſhip of Read, in Lancaſhire, at the advanced age of 105.

In the 56th year of his age, Samuel Baker, Eſq. of Lynn Regis—Whilſt eating his dinner he fell from his chan, ſuppoſed to be in a fit, and expired before medical aſſiſtance could be procured.

In the 111th year of her age, Elizabeth Jarrard, of Lynn; ſhe retained her faculties very perfect for ſuch extreme age till within the laſt few weeks of her life.

At Bala,, aged 91 Mrs. Janet Roberts ſhe had lived 15 years in great penury, having received actual relief from her pariſh, but by the perſuaſion of her friends, ſhe was induced to commence a ſuit in Chancery, againſt the executors of the late Robert Jones, Eſq. to whom ſhe was firſt couſin and next of kin; a ſhort time before her death, ſhe obtained a decree from the Lord Chancellor, which put her in poſſeſſion of the moiety of the eſtat, amounting to upwards of 15,000l.

Lately, Mary Dicombe, of Exeter, aged 102:—She had 18 children, 37 grand children, and 32 great grand children.

Friday, ſennight, in the poor houſe, Whithhaven, Olivia Grears, a pauper, aged 101 years. This perſon in Auguſt laſt, made herſelf a ſhift, which was all her own work except the weaving.

On Tueſday, the 26th inſtant, at Fairy Hall, in Kent, in the 12th year of her age Iſabella Alexandrina Louiſa, Counteſs of Byland, daughter of the Count and Counteſs of Byland, of that place.

At Lough Swilly, Ireland, on the 19th of March, on board his Majeſty's ſhip Saldanha, which he commanded by Captain John Stuart, ſecond ſon of the late Honourable Sir Charles Stuart, K. B. and nephew to the Marquis of Bute and the Lord Primate of Ireland.

On Tueſday morning, at his houſe at Putham, Mr. Charles Weichfell, at the advanced age of 68.

On the 26th inſtant in the 77th year of his age, Mrs Bray, of Berwick-ſtreet, Soho.

On Friday, the 29th inſt. at his mother's houſe, Counteſs Street, Weſtminſter in the 25th year of her age, Eliza, wife of William Whitemore, Eſq.

Lately, Mary Dicombe, of Exeter aged 102.

In the 111th year of his, E. Jerrard, of Lynn, Norfolk.

At Leiceſter, aged 95, Mrs. Simpſon: She lived in three King reigns, and had 60 ſons, grandſons and great-grandſons ſerving his Majeſty.

Lately, at Dumfries, in the 90th year of his age, Mr. John Gaſs, barber; he often uſed to boaſt, with apperent ſatisfaction, that he had done what no other man dared to do—took the Pretender by the noſe, in 1743.

On Sunday laſt, at his houſe in Green Park-place, Bath, aged 80, Sir William Addington, Knt. who for upwards of twenty-eight years was a Magiſtrate of the Public Office, Bow-ſtreet, in which ſituation he evinced a ſpirit, fidelity, and zeal for the public good, highly honourable to his character. In the year 1797, at a Meeting in St. Pancras fields, he was particularly active, and in the ſuppreſſion of many riots (eſpecially in thoſe of the year 1780) no Magiſtrate ever ſtood more conſpicuouſly diſtinguiſhed. In the memorable affair of Hadfield, he acted with that penetration and firmneſs, unſhaken by popular ferment, for which he was remarkable; and although his judgment at the time was queſtioned, and conduct ſeverely commented upon, the correctneſs and integrity of both were afterwards ſanctioned, on the trial of that unfortunate man by the Verdict of a Jury, under the able direction of Lord Kenyon.—Sir William withdrew from his public ſituation, but the treatment he experienced in this affair, was a ſource of diſquietude to him during his remaining days.

On the 27th ult. at Preſton, Lancaſhire, aged 5, Lady Mary B. Beddingfield, Abbeſs of the Convent of Benedictine Nuns, formerly at Ghent, in Flanders.

On the 30th ult. much regretted, after a lingering illneſs, aged 25, Mary, the only daughter of Mr. Maynard, ſurgeon, of Straithes Yorkſhire.

On Sunday morning laſt, at Laugtoft, Mr. J. Craddock, jun. blackſmith, aged 27, in conſequence of the unſkilful extraction of one of his teeth, by a blackſmith. This will, we hope, be a ſufficient caution to thoſe requiring ſuch an operation performing, not to employ unſkilful men. His loſs will be ſeverely felt by a poor and aged father, a mother labouring under that moſt afflicting of all calamities, derangement, and a wife and two infant children, who were all ſupported by his induſtry.

At his houſe in Ely Place, on the evening of Wedneſday laſt, the 10th inſt. Mr. Philip Peard, Solicitor, much and ſincerely regretted by all his acquaintance.

On Thurſday laſt, the 3d inſt. Mrs. Buſby, wife of the Dean of Richeſter.

On the 14th ult. on board his Majeſty's ſhip Bulwark, on her paſſage from Cadiz, Thos. Frederick Nicolay Kiq. Senior Staff Surgeon of the Britiſh army in the Peninſula. This zealous and faithful ſervent of his King and Country, after a period of ,early 18 years active ſervice in Egypt, at Copenhogen, in Portugal and Spain, &c. &c.

April 16. At Duff houſe, the Right Hon. Alexander Earl of Fife, &c. He was only confined a few days.—He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by the gallant Viſcount Macduff, who is now in Spain.

April 18, Suſannah, the wife of Mr. George Tennant, Accountant to the Weſt India Dock Company.

April 13, At Carleton-hall, Cumberland, Mrs. Wallace, relict of the late James Wallace, Eſq. his Majeſty's Attorney-General.

April 20, In Devonſhire-place, M. Bell, Eſq. of Woolrington.

April 21, In Old Cavendiſh-ſtreet, Mr. John Macdonald.

April 23, At her father's in St. John's-Eſq. Miſs S. Wind.

April 23, At Shepherd's Buſh, John Kilbinton, Eſq.

April 24, In Parliament-ſtreet, Wm. Sayer, Eſq. aged 74.

April 24, In King ſtreet, Cheapſide, Mr. Abraham Slack.

Yeſterday, John Thomas Eyre, Eſq. Paymaſter, York Hoſpital.

Lately, at Madeira, Henrietta Maria, only ſurviving daughter of the late Philip Saltmarſhe, Eſq. of Saltmarſhe, in the county of York.

On Friday laſt, in her 40 year, a few hours after the birth of a ſon, her 13th child, Mrs. Good all, wife of Mr. Thos. Good all, of Bath, and eldeſt daughter of Thomas Pickford, Eſq. of Croſs ſtreet Iſlington.

On the 26th inſt. at Stanwell place, the Lady of Sir W. Gibbons Bart, ſiſter of Sir C. Watſon, Bart.

On Friday ſe'nnight, Mr. John Howard, farmer, of Rockland, Norfolk. One thouſand three hundred guineas, and eighty pounds in ſilver, have been found in his houſe ſince his decease.

At Liſbon, Capt. Francis Hanley, of the 51ſt Regiment, leaving a wife and child.

On Wedneſday, at her houſe, in Hereford-ſtreet, the Lady Eſſex Finch, daughter to the late Earl of Winchelſea.

Saturday ſe'nnight, at Torbert, in the county of Kerry, R. Ponſonby, Eſq.

Lately, Mary Dicombe, of Exeter, aged 102. She had 18 children 37 grand children, and 32 great grand children.

In the pariſh of Fintry, county of Stirling (Scotland) Mr. John Dunn, farmer, aged 103. He was 50 before he maaried: he has left a widow and eight children.

Lately, at Kenton (Scotland), Mrs. Margaret Milburn, aged 104.

A few days ago, in the Poor-houſe, Whitehaven, Olivia Grears, a pauper, aged 104 years.

On Friday laſt, in the 60th year of his age, Mr. John Fraſer, Sloan ſquare, Cheſſea, well known in the Botanical World by his uſeful and extended reſearches in North America and other parts of the world.

At Arundel, on the 17th ultimo, Elizabeth Huzer, aged 98: her husband was killed at the battle of Culloden Muir, in 1746, when ſerving as a Lieutenant in the army of the Duke of Comberland, leaving her eleved children, all of whom ſurvived.

Lately, at the extraordinary age of 112 years, after two days illneſs, John Leahy, an honeſt faithful domeſtic, in the family of Curtah, county of Limerick, for upwards of 80 years. He commenced his ſervitude with the late Vere Hunt, Eſq. as groom in the year 1730, and remained with him until his death, ſince which period he continued his ſervice with Sir Vere Hunt, Bart, until the laſt ten years, when he retired (although yet in perfect health and ſtrength) to a cottage built for him within the demeſne. He was married to eight wives, by ſeven of whom he had children, his laſt he married in the 93d year. He lived in the reign of ſix Monarchs, and ſaw, as he recorded before his death from five to ſeven generations of moſt of the families of this county; of the viciſſitudes of which no neſt John Leahy was the ſtationary ſpectator for near a century, and before his death (retaining his ſenſes and perfect memory to the laſt moment) he declared that he never ſuffered a day's illneſs or an hour's pain, unleſs for the death of a friend, or occaſionally for the loſs of a wife! His remains were interred in the church yard of Nantinan, attended by the entire neighbourhood, by all of whom he was regarded and regretted

Second Madras Govt Lottery,

FOR THE YEAR 1811.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING.
IN THE FIRST CLASS.

THURSDAY, THE 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1811.

No. 2760 a Prize of 2000 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 568 1969 Prizes of 500 Star Pags each.
Nos. 50 1026 2652 3444 3071 6102 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 985 1418 1421 3331 3575 5285 6629 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 482 590 632 792 1061 1194 1600 1838 2214 2836 3165 3253 3284 3402 4552 4849 5031 5294 5466 5784 6405 6983 6989 7291 7375 7452 7524 7624 7672 7724 Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 220 314 375 521 789 1010 1030 1102 1103 1246 1402 1408 1591 1631 1654 1840 1894 1979 2086 2143 2164 2188 2222 2271 2284 2585 2757 2851 2977 3024 3026 3452 3762 4310 4458 4493 4519 4660 4698 4774 4876 5321 5455 5645 6059 6221 6250 6291 6489 6730 6791 7300 7651 7704 7903 7921 7949 Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

44	45	51	56	62	65	87	95
99	115	122	154	185	195	213	215
219	233	265	306	309	319	395	409
431	434	441	456	483	486	520	550
558	594	630	638	646	650	680	661
688	743	777	807	809	840	856	872
873	882	885	914	927	975	981	990
993	1037	1082	1105	1140	1153	1159	1228
1270	1293	1329	1340	1356	1375	1378	1398
1481	1498	1547	1563	1584	1585	1623	1629
1672	1712	1718	1765	1782	1812	1813	1823
1801	1869	1903	1905	1938	1974	2006	2059
2111	2113	2123	2163	2187	2211	2225	2252
2253	2270	2282	2320	2321	2358	2373	2374
2388	2417	2435	2460	2485	2593	2604	2618
2664	2711	2748	2753	2758	2776	2772	2787
2835	2837	2916	2953	2960	2966	2993	2999
3041	3051	3057	3077	3087	3094	3110	3117
3129	3139	3146	3177	3198	3234	3272	3281
3290.	3312	3313	3336	3366	3403	3446	3468
3497	3514	3527	3540	3559	3591	3640	3676
3677	3682	3694	3728	3739	3751	3758	3805
3848	3853	3860	3871	3881	3895	3899	3947
3958	3970	3998	4013	4085	4087	4173	4209
4265	4270	4280	4314	4323	4349	4372	4444
4568	4593	4606	4612	4631	4676	4683	4691
4700	4705	4748	4777	4779	4822	4825	4867
4915	4920	4975	5086	5092	5094	5105	5111
5126	5148	5157	5160	5164	5208	5234	5249
5295	5300	5303	5315	5319	5322	5353	5360
5382	5382	5409	5425	5438	5505	5518	5521
5535	5543	5567	5571	5575	5607	5635	5652
5680	5686	5705	5742	5780	5792	5854	5871
598,	5987	6004	6010	6039	6045	6072	6088
6112	6119	6121	6126	6152	6172	6196	6202
6255	6267	6359	6377	6393	6419	6443	6448
6486	6491	6526	6577	6598	6628	6653	6681
6687	6704	6744	6761	6788	6792	6793	6812
6849	6851	6856	6869	6888	6882	6896	6927
6977	6991	6993	6995	6997	7022	7038	7075
7137	7102	7181	7183	7228	7231	7240	7244
7256	7250	7292	7315	7337	7341	7344	7345
7381	7383	7395	7400	7404	7442	7449	7507
7544	7561	7567	7576	7595	7612	7621	7628
7665	7718	7732	7786	7745	7784	7790	7833
7843	7849	7869	7884	7906	7911	7937	7978

1	24	34	72	77	86	91	123
135	139	159	166	170	196	212	230
300	318	413	432	483	486	487	497
546	554	597	598	602	609	678	689
723	739	746	799	816	825	827	883
880	894	915	934	955	960	994	1001
1081	1093	1136	1179	1204	1258	1267	1300
1360	1404	1410	1447	1460	1484	1495	1497
1594	1606	1638	1648	1678	1687	1851	1880
1891	1904	1920	1927	1938	1941	1944	1966
2516	2524	2536	2538	2564	2070	2106	2130
2145	2152	2176	2180	2185	2239	2274	2356
2381	2408	2432	2439	2443	2461	2470	2483
2570	2662	2685	2718	2747	2756	2821	2844
2873	2906	2932	2967	3001	3014	3036	3049
3074	3076	3098	3104	3136	3152	3168	3170
3188	3233	3235	3241	3280	3345	3346	3408
3412	3454	3471	3475	3493	3507	3508	3523
3545	3612	3616	3649	3686	3740	3744	3774
3847	3850	3872	3877	3884	3885	3917	3955
4040	4044	4045	4057	4076	4088	4107	4108
4114	4124	4208	4219	4238	4277	4281	4332
4362	4520	4446	4475	4497	4521	4548	4563
4583	4590	4598	4605	4636	4668	4690	4709
4739	4769	4785	4794	4801	4862	4874	4875
4931	4943	4976	4984	4987	4994	5033	5078
5147	5158	5176	5177	5178	5179	5181	5185
5237	5244	5278	5293	5386	5389	5359	5378
5394	5416	5423	5471	5495	5497	5523	5537
5819	5833	5841	5868	5713	5729	5759	5776
5795	5797	5799	5823	5833	5860	5875	5877
5939	5970	5986	5988	6017	6021	6025	6036
6067	6092	6094	6129	6139	6179	6273	6317
6430	6439	6449	6454	6460	6467	6468	6470
6492	6530	6532	6546	6559	6592	6605	6656
6664	6671	6678	6686	6701	6711	6737	6783
6813	6815	6828	6847	6893	6899	6955	7012
7067	7139	7171	7177	7200	7239	7246	7274
7308	7363	7357	7367	7410	7417	7419	7424
7437	7447	7457	7465	7505	7514	7523	7527
7587	7605	7606	7638	7643	7657	7677	7786
7706	7715	7726	7742	7774	7783	7730	7860
7971	7907.						

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING.
IN THE SECOND CLASS.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1811.

Nos. 881 6668 a Prizes of 1000 Star Pagodas each.
No. 2710 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 420 686 2532 2640 3479 4905 7287 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 2310 3763 5401 5821 6482 7863 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 250 255 355 549 983 1197 1248 1292 1369 1449 1615 1754 2013 2139 2869 3088 3108 3315 3337 3416 3450 3631 3650 3727 3945 4302 4445 4592 4648 4657 4078 4712 4934 5333 5478 5483 5971 6012 6022 6380 6778 6865 7009 7142 7874 7899 7979 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 46 109 124 343 399 477 539 606 628 864 954 1198 1501 1516 1619 1916 1972 2029 2133 2141 2720 3095 3174 3186 3773 3823 4188 4207 4883 4895 4906 5080 5152 5317 5330 5485 5502 5626 5811 5835 5947 6056 6153 6355 6867 7127 7318 7529 7480 7475 7755 7961 7975 Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas each,

1	24	34	72	77	86	91	123
135	139	159	166	170	196	212	230
300	318	413	432	483	486	487	497
546	554	597	598	602	609	678	689
723	739	746	799	816	825	827	883
880	894	915	934	955	960	994	1001
1081	1093	1136	1179	1204	1258	1267	1300
1360	1404	1410	1447	1460	1484	1495	1497
1594	1606	1638	1648	1678	1687	1851	1880
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2516	2524	2536	2538	2564	2070	2106	2130
2145	2152	2176	2180	2185	2239	2274	2356
2381	2408	2432	2439	2443	2461	2470	2483
2570	2662	2685	2718	2747	2756	2821	2844
2873	2906	2932	2967	3001	3014	3036	3049
3074	3076	3098	3104	3136	3152	3168	3170
3188	3233	3235	3241	3280	3345	3346	3408
3412	3454	3471	3475	3493	3507	3508	3523
3545	3612	3616	3649	3686	3740	3744	3774
3847	3850	3872	3877	3884	3885	3917	3955
4040	4044	4045	4057	4076	4088	4107	4108
4114	4124	4208	4219	4238	4277	4281	4332
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4583	4590	4598	4605	4636	4668	4690	4709
4739	4769	4785	4794	4801	4862	4874	4875
4931	4943	4976	4984	4987	4994	5033	5078
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6492	6530	6532	6546	6559	6592	6605	6656
6664	6671	6678	6686	6701	6711	6737	6783
6813	6815	6828	6847	6893	6899	6955	7012
7067	7139	7171	7177	7200	7239	7246	7274
7308	7363	7357	7367	7410	7417	7419	7424
7437	7447	7457	7465	7505	7514	7523	7527
7587	7605	7606	7638	7643	7657	7677	7786
7706	7715	7726	7742	7774	7783	7730	7860
7971	7907.						

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, Number 7, Forbes Street

lour; but whether it was actually the prize, or not, it amounted to the same thing, as if it should chance to be an uncaptured English frigate, the same prowess that had already sunk one, beat on shore a second, and captured a third, would surely have no difficulty in making prize of a fourth. Now the Hero awkwardly affected emotions to which his heart was a stranger; he feigned the appearance of joy and animation; his bosom throbbed with impatience; he declared, that it was impossible he could wait the tardy approach of the frigate; he must instantly hasten to meet the foe; and leaving many articles on the beach he hurried off to his ship. Cutting his cable for the sake of greater dispatch, the Clorinde was at sea in a few minutes, and steering under a press of sail, in a direction diametrically opposite to that in which the strange vessel had been signalled, quickly ran out of sight of the Island. The people on shore congratulated themselves on the success of their expedient; and expressed their admiration of the miraculous powers of a British man of war, the mere report of whose appearance had thus delivered them from their unwelcome guests.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.] On the 3d Instant by the Reverand Robert Baynes, Joseph Prior Esq. Captain of the Royal Navy, to Miss Harrison, Daughter of Anthony Harrison Esq. of London and Niece to N. Crow Esq. Chief of Surat.

BIRTH.] On Thursday last Mrs. J. F. De Jesus, of a Son.

DEATHS] On the 1st of April last at his Lodgings in Corke Street Burlington Gardens London James Wilson Esq. of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, and many years Collector in Malabar.

His benevolence, the honesty and warmth of his heart, the unaffected simplicity of his manners will long be remembered by his friends in India.

On the 23d September after a short illness Lieut. Thomas Dykes Ballantyne, of the Marine, and Superintendant of the Hon'ble Company's Affairs at the Station of Porebunder, 2d son of Lawson Dykes Ballantyne Esq. of Doversby Hall in the County of Cumberland.

The worth of his Character, and the universal esteem in which he was held by all classes, Europeans and Natives, form the best estimate of the deep regret which has attended his premature Death.

A. Colabah on Thursday morning the 3d Instant George the infant son of Lieut. Spotswood of H. M. 84th Regiment aged 5 months and 7 days.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.]—At Purtaubghur, on the 26th Aug. by the Revd. J. R. Henderson, Lieut. Samuel Smith, 3d Regt. of Cavalry, Son of Joseph Bernard Smith Esq. to Miss Mary Eliza Hyde, Niece of J. Ridges, Esq. Surgeon of 3d Regt. of Cavalry.

On Saturday last, the 24th instant, Mr. Thomas Francis, junior, to Miss Loucia Chauvigny.

At Agra, on the 30th Aug. at the house of James Patton, Esq. Lieut. J. Taylor. of the Engineers to Miss Boucher, eldest daughter of the Reverend J. Boucher of Epsom.

At Seringapatam, on the 26th ult. Mr. George Daily, to Miss Mary Edwards.

UNITED PARLIAMENT
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 29.

ROBBERY IN DWELLING-HOUSES BILL.

Sir Samuel Romilly moved the second reading of this Bill.

Mr. Frankland, in a speech of considerable length, opposed the Bill. He said that there were now not less than five Bills on the table, the avowed object of which was to make alterations in the penal laws of the country. All the past efforts of his Learned and Honourable Friend had argued a strong disposition towards new modelling the laws of England as far as they respected compound larcenies. High as his opinion was of his Learned Friend, as a man and as a lawyer, still he could have wished that the alterations proposed by him had been brought to bear on those branches of the law with which he had been more intimately and practically acquainted; but with regard to the laws now before them he ventured to affirm that as to their practical influence on the mind and education of the lower orders, an acting country Magistrate had more practical knowledge of them than his Learned and Honourable Friend. There were laws which, in progress of time became, as it were, wrought into the manners of the people, and formed a part of their national character. Hence was the reason that the arguments which might be conclusive against the enacting of a new law, might prove altogether ineffectual for the repeal of that law if if once enacted. There was no country in the world where property was so immensely diffused, where there was so little propensity to stealing. The impressions made upon the mind at an early period were the most permanent. Gentlemen must have observed how children are affected, if, in the first indulgence of any vicious curiosity, they wish to appropriate to themselves the toy that belongs to another—how much they are impressed by being told what the law says of such an offence. Suppose a child was told, if you rob that house, you'll be transported: this would carry in it an air of adventure, not calculated to deter; fair different the impression produced by the simple threat of that which puts an end to all adventure in this world; besides, the end of law is to prevent crime, not to punish merely, or increase punishments. The principle was, *metus ad omnes sed pœna ad paucos.*

To be generally operative, laws must be made severe; it was necessary to mark, in the most distinct manner, those acts which it prohibited, and declared to be offences against society; and to enforce these prohibitions, it was also necessary to clothe the law in all the sanctions of a grave austerity. Crimes should be looked at in their mass and aggregate by the Legislator, and punishments inflicted in proportion to their collective extent and magnitude. The infliction of death inspired terror into all men; but the dread of Botany Bay was comparatively ineffectual to this end. To enterprising minds, the chance of new adventures, and the prospect of distant scenes, perhaps too the hope of meeting again with their partners in vice and associates of iniquity, might rather serve to incite to perseverance in a course of depredation, than to extend the wholsome influence of a moral apprehension. In the hands of wise men, it was not the punishment itself, but the salutary operation of its institution, which formed their chief instrument in the prevention of disorders. The foundation of penal laws might be found in the ancient maxim "*metus ad omnes, sed pœna ad paucos.*" When innovations were proposed, designed to produce practical effects, the practical results of the law in its present state should be referred to. The universal testimony of acting magistrates would be found unfavourable to any alteration. He could not help thinking that as Judges had the power of compounding larcenies, a similar discretion ought to be entrusted to prosecutors. Upon the whole he conceived that it was the peculiarity of a free country to have its penal laws comparatively severe, and he regarded this severity not only as the effect, but as a cause of the liberties and the happiness of the country.

Sir John Anstruther said, if he thought the Motion of his Honourable and Learned Friend contradicted any settled opinion, or encroached on any established principles of the Constitution, he should be one of the last men to rise in its support. But he believed that neither he nor his Honourable Friend were remarsble for any exertions of a mere political tendency against the Ministers of the Crown or the Government of the Country. The question before the House was of a very different nature, and perfectly unconnected with any considerations on the general frame and policy of the Government of the country. Its object was not to innovate on the ancient principles of the law, but to bring back the law to the principles of its ancient standard. *Hear, hear!)* It was undeniable that new penal enactments took place frequently, with very little attention or examination on the part of the Legislature. New felonies were often created on the spur of the occasion, according to the prevalence of any particular crime. At times one description of offences became more numerous than another, and the remedy applied to the circumstances of a certain period was generally left unabrogated, and operative in succeeding times, while fresh changes in the complexion of crimes were constantly calling for additional penalties. No one could look at our penal code on paper without shuddering, and the consequence was, that the practice was totally different. The object, however, of human punishments was to deter others; and it was the practice, therefore, that operated, not the theory of legislative provisions. It had been said, indeed, that the advantage to the public was in proportion to the magnitude and severity of the punishment of an individual. Admitting the policy of such a principle, he entertained very considerable doubts of its justice. But the policy itself was bad, and for this reason, that a law of extraordinary severity is seldom or never strictly enforced. The Judge found himself impelled to interpose his discretion to mitigate it, because it was not in human nature to separate the consideration of the crime from all consideration of the person of the delinquent.

His Honourable and Learned Friend only wished to bring back the written to the practical law. It had been said that it was impossible to describe all the aggravations of a crime. This was true, a discretion must in many cases, be left to the Judges—but in his opinion, much more might be done towards extending the certainty of the law, and by that means diminishing the cases in which the Judges now exercised a discretionary power. The Right Honourable Baronet then dwelt with great force of reasoning upon the pernicious tendency of the multiplied sentences of death pronounced in our criminal courts, while the spectators were perfectly assured that it was not intended to carry one out of the multitude of them into execution. It was also of the last importance that punishment should be proportioned to the crimes, that the people might never be induced to consider the criminal as an injured man deserving of pity for his unmerited suffering, rather than censure for his comparatively slight offence. Prosecutions might indeed be more frequent for some time, because many would then be satisfied in prosecuting, as the punishment would be proportioned to the offence. But the number of crimes would be diminished, and this was the great object of law. The Right Honourable and Learned Baronet concluded an able and perspicuous speech, by declaring that he would support the Bill.

Mr. Macdonald, though an enemy to rash and ill-considered charges, was far from being a friend to that indiscriminate hatred of innovation which extended to the prevention or obstruction of all improvement. It had been asserted that persons who had been the chief sufferers from crimes often abstained from prosecuting because by the law the delinquent might be subjected to a punishment totally disproportioned to the crime. If this was really the case, it was a matter well worthy the attention of the House, and one which ought to be taken into immediate consideration. It had been said, that the same motive which deterred the injured from prosecuting ought to deter the other from committing the offence. The cases were widely different. The thief knew perfectly that very few were executed, though the law denounced death—one only out of a thousand. His wants might be pressing, the risk under these circumstances was small, and at any rate the punishment distant, while the gain was immediate. The person robbed of some trifling article might not be inclined to prosecute. The injury to him he might know to be trifling; but the consequences of a conviction he must be aware must be terible to the offender. It had also been argued, and he believed with truth, that Juries had almost, from the necessity of the case, assumed a discretion which did not properly belong to them; and that Judges were often anxious to get rid of that discretion. Indeed the Judges of this country were desirous of having as little discretionary power as possible. They consented to exercise such a power only because it was necessary for the public interest. He also adverted to the mischievous tendency of the frequency of sentences of death, when all the spectators must be convinced that hardly one in a thousand would be executed. It was turning that into a solemn mokery, which might be a powerful engine for the prevention of crime; little less efficacious perhaps than public executions. This practice reflected discredit on the law. He would support the Bill.

Mr. Herbert (of Kerry), opposed it.

Lord Geo. Grenville said, exaggerated rigour uniformly defeated its own object, and there was a point beyond which its influence would not extend. To punish small crimes with death, therefore, was not only the heighth of injustice, but it was also extremely impolitic What opinion would a stranger form of the humanity of England, when he was told that fifty years ago there were more than 160 offences punishable with death. If different gradations of crime, the small and the great, were to receive the same punishment, the greater crimes would be naturally resorted to. He then proceeded to shew how inconsistent this severity was with the Christian morality, and the danger of lightly condemning a man as unfit to live, who might be more unfit to die. These severe punishments, he said, had their origin in the feudal code. It was natural in times of ignorance, to recur to an indiscriminate severity. The most horrible punishment of those times, which was inflicted for parricide, &c. was now laid aside, but the secondary punishment of death for comparative trivial offences, still remained. The law, therefore, either has done too much or too little, in removing the one punishment and allowing the other to subsist. To those who dread the consequences of this repeal he would refer to the effects of the alleviation of punishment introduced into Russia by the Empress Catherine. Those who object to the repeal seem to think that whatever is must be right, for if wrong it must have been already discovered; and in this manner error was continued from generation to generation. Whatever fate this measure might have at present, he could not but congratulate his Honourable and Learned Friend (Sir S. Romilly) on the noble employment to which he had devoted his high talents. Sooner or later the cause he had advocated must triumph, because it was the cause of good sense, humanity and justice.

Mr. Abercromby said, he thought the speech of his Noble Friend who spoke last, as well as the speeches of those who had preceded, partook too much of general discussion, and seemed rather to wander from the question. One would suppose that a new code was intended to be introduced, whereas the sole object of discussion was a short practical question, whether a law should remain which was almost never enforced, or whether the present Bill, which took away in the few instances where that law was executed, capital punishment, was more expedient and advisable? It had been said, what opinions of practical men were there in favor of the Bill? He would say, that they had the opinion of all the Judges, and all the Jurors who have been in the practice of administering the laws for many years past, in their favour. Practice was therefore in favour of this Bill. It had been said on the other side, that there was no ground of complaint under the existing laws. The single subject of dispute therefore was, whether the disadvantages were such as to warrant the repeal of those laws, or whether the measure of his Learned and Honourable Friend was more advantegeous, and admirably calculated for the prevention of crime. One great disadvantage of the existing system was the disinclination of Judges and Jurors to execute the laws as painful to their feelings. It was mortifying that the people of England should remain so long subject to the animadversion of the people of other countries, either directed against the laws or the execution of them, and that foreigners should have it in their power to make Englishmen blush for those laws which put Judges and Jurors in such a situation that they could not discharge their duty. He held in his hands an account of the number of persons committed, tried, and convicted during the last ten years. It was unfortunate, however, that for the last five years, the numbers of those who were committed, and those tried, were not distinguished. This left afforded the most complete practical illustration of the disinclination to prosecute. To what other cause could the disparity between the commitments and trials be imputed.

In 1802 there were committed					107—	actually tried		79
— 1803	-	-	-	-	168—	-	-	109
— 1804	-	-	-	-	135—	-	-	59
— 1805	-	-	-	-	131—	-	-	70
— 1806	-	-	-	-	128—	-	-	56

This Return being official, certainly called on the House to consider the cause of this defection in the trials.

As to another point he could add nothing to what had been already said, namely, that of the situation of the Judges and Jurors; but as it constituted a leading feature of the case, he should advert to it. When he recollected that Judges and Jurors were every Session guilty of that for which, nevertheless, could go by no other name than that of Perjury, he certainly did think that some reformation was called for. He should unfold a case which was already stated last Session—a case so striking, that it cannot fail to make an impression. A female had stolen a 10l. note. The Jury returned a verdict for, below 40s. Nothing can afford a more striking illustration than this fact, of the inconvenience to which Juries are subjected. Is it fit that they should continue subject to them? What opinion must a person who heard the trial, have formed, if next day he himself should have stood in the criminals' box for perjury? Except in a solitary instance, therefore, of one in a thousand, the laws are never executed. It would be found that in the course of the last ten years eight hundred and ninety-five individuals were tried, of whom 155 were acquitted, and of the remainer 414 were found guilty of stealing below the value of 40s. He would ask any person who heard him if there was the smallest room to doubt that of these 414 people so found guilty a very great number must have been guilty of stealing to a larger amount than 40s. The verdict, therefore, was contrary to fact. By repealing these laws a very great relief will be afforded to both prosecutors and Juries. Prosecutors must be much more disposed to come forward when assured that the punishment is commensurate to the crime. When his Honourable Friend first stated this disproportion in that House, to men supposed to be possessed of the best information of the country, it appeared as a new fact, and excited a good deal of astonishment. Was it, therefore, astonishing, that those whose situation precluded them from that information, should remain ignorant of the leniency of the practice, and should feel the greatest reluctance to prosecute. The necessary and infallible consequence, therefore, of the repeal would be to increase the number of prosecutions, and the number of convictions; and the opinion would become generally prevalent that punishment would follow the offence. The reasons opposed to this measure were contradictory; for according to them, it was sufficiently known that the Jury, the Judges, and the King, mitigated the punishment in practice. Their theory, therefore, held out a punishment which it was known was not to be executed. He could not conclude without expressing the sincere obligation which the country owed to his Learned and Honourable Friend, not only for bringing forward the present measure originally, but persisting in it notwithstanding the opposition he had met with. He had now the hope of being at last rewarded for his exertions—for there was evidence that he had made converts of many who had formerly been his oppofers; add although he might not be successful this session, yet he had no doubt that perseverance would at last crown his efforts with success, and render him one of the greatest benefactors of the country of which he was at present one of the greatest ornaments.

Mr. Edward Morris said, that he could not help relating to the House the case of an unfortunate woman, tried for stealing above the value of five shillings. He was present at the trial. From many circumstances it was obvious that it was a first offence, and every person in court wished her acquittal. The Jury watched the testimony very narrowly, to see if any thing could be laid hold of in her favour. Lord Kenyon told the Jury, that they were not to take any of the alleviating circumstances into consideration in their verdict, whatever palliation they might be, and the woman was found guilty. Lord Kenyon proceeded to pass the sentence of the law. When the woman heard the sentence of death, she fell lifeless to the ground. Lord Kenyon, who was endowed with great sensibility, instantly called out "My good woman, I do not mean to hang you. Will nobody tell the poor woman that she is not to be hanged." This case made a great impression on himself, as well as every one present. He had frequently heard the same Noble Lord pass sentence, not on the prisoner before him, but on the law. He most cordially supported the present Bill.

Mr. Perceval agreed, that it would be an important improvement on the law, if Judges were not compelled to pass sentence of death on those who, at the time of passing sentence they should be of opinion did not deserve a capital punishment. It would make a wonderful difference, however, if capital punishments were entirely to be removed out of the criminal code in every case connected with the objects of the different Bill now before the House. The case cited by the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Morris) was no doubt calculated to awaken the feelings of the by standers, but it became the House, in their legislative capacity, to have firmer nerves. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman (Abercromby) had placed the question on its fair footing, namely, if the alteration was, or was not, on the whole, well calculated to diminith the offences it question. He asked, on this principle, was the alteration proposed best calculated to prevent the offence now more peculiarly under consideration, in those degrees and shades of guilt which it was most desirous to prevent? Would not the severity of the punishment rather tend to check those deepest shades of criminality for which the severe punishments were always referved? And would not the knowledge that the capital punishment was no longer to operate by an encouragement, to the perpetration of those more desperate robberies in the dwelling-house, which alone were at present visited with the punishment of death? He could not agree, however, to the suggestion of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Frankland), that an option might be given to prosecutors to lay their indictments capitally or not, as they chose. If this were the case, no offence would be laid as of a capital nature, unless from some improper feeling on the part of the prosecutor. As to the idea that the present measure would contribute to render punishment more certain, that he could not agree to, if by "more certain." was to be underflood more defined, for, by the present measure, a greater latitude of punishment than that now in use was allowed. The unwillingness to prosecute, he contended, was not to be attributed solely to the offence being of a capital nature, but to the expence and trouble of prosecuting, and to other similar causes. He denied that the criminal code of the country was bloody, on the contrary, executions very rarely followed ascertained guilt. The Honourable Baronet (Anstruther) talked as if the present measure was not an innovation, but was only bringing back the law to its original state. He would be glad to know what period of our history the Honourable Baronet meant. Was it the period between Henry the VIIth and Edward IIId, when murder was a clergiable felony? If there was any part of the system proposed by his Honourable and Learned Friend (Sir S. Romilly) to which he peculiarly objected, as being more capable of a aggravation than another, it was that of robbing from the dwelling house, which might be greatly aggravated by being accompanied by more of terror, breach of confidence, violence and danger, than were likely to attend on robbery on a river, in a shop, &c. He would suppose the case of a servant robbing his lady, when probably he was the only other person in the house, where it could not be accomplished without creating terror, or even inflicting violence; or, he should figure where a servant awoke his master in the attempt to rob him, and the only means that remained to prevent him becoming a witness against him was to add murder to the robbery. He conceived that the law should remain as it was, that it might prove a terror against the commission of the aggravated species of offences. He must, therefore, oppose the present Bill, whatever might be his course as to the others.

Sir S. Romilly concurred entirely in the testimony that had been borne by every Gentleman who had spoken on the subject, as to the ability and ingenuity with which his Hon. Friend (Mr. Frankland) had opposed the present measure. He could not but observe, however, that his Honourable and Learned Friend had been rather severe upon him, treating him as one who, so far as the present subject was concerned, was to be regarded merely as a speculator, and not a lawyer—or as one of those dilettanti lawyers who knew no more of the law than any other person in the country who had never made it his study. If so, and he was really so ignorant on this subject as his Honourable Friend represented him, he was, indeed, extremely unpardonable. For fifteen years he had been in the constant habit of going the circuit in his professional character; he had been much employed in the Criminal Courts; and when not employed, there, he had been in the constant habit of visiting them, and taking notes for his improvement in that branch of the legal code of this country. But that his Honourable and Learned Friend should be so angry at those who he (Sir S. Romilly) supposed to mere theorists, he (Sir Samuel) confessed surprised him a little, as he could not help thinking that his Honourable and Learned Friend dealt as much in theory as any man, indeed the greater part of his speech was so dark and abstruse, that he must be excused answering it actually, because he did not understand it. His Honourable and Learned Friend had said that all the Judges were against the measure which he now presumed to press on the consideration of the House. He (Sir Samuel Romilly) had no reason to suppose any such thing.—He knew that he had the authority of the Magistracy of the country in his favour, and he has no reason to suppose that all the Judges were against him. He knew that he had the authority of one Judge of high rank against him, having experienced his opposition to the measure in another place. He had now also against him, the authority of the Recorder and Common Serjeant of London, and he was glad they had given their reasons for opposing the present measure, as it gave him an opportunity of examining what these reasons were, They objected to the proposed alteration, but why? Because the offences to which the Bills applied, were offences which had greatly encreased and were now encreasing! Could there, he asked, be any greater objection to a law, than that the offence against which it was intended to provide was encreasing under it? If a person had a medicine administered to him, and a change of regimen was recommended, would it be enough to say, No, do not change the medicine for the person is dying without any change? Or, would the Chairman of the Physicians when advising with the whole body as to the state of their practice, assign as a reason for adhering to the medicine and to the course of treatment in a particular malady, that their patients were coming to be cured, and were dying as fast as could be desired? If under the present law the offence had increased and was increasing, what a strange reason for objecting to a change? Of what nature, then, ought the change to

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ge? They could not at this period of time go back to the wheel or the rack in ſearch of a ſubſtitute for the preſent mode of puniſhment; and if they could not reſort to a ſyſtem of greater ſeverity, why not ſeek for a remedy in a greater degree of lenity? If he (Sir S. Romilly) had ſucceeded, two years ago, in procuring a change of the law in this reſpect, would not the increaſe in the number of culprits, which was now regarded as a reaſon why no change ſhould take place, have been attributed to the very change which had been introduced? The chances of eſcaping as the law now ſtood, were multiplied to ſuch a degree as abſolutely to operate as a ſnare to the commiſſion of offences of this kind. He admitted that the number of proſecutions for ſtealing from the perſon had increaſed ſince the paſſing of his Bill exempting the crime of ſtealing privately from the perſon, from capital puniſhment, but this was the neceſſary conſequence, and ſhewed that the meaſure was likely to operate. It muſt neceſſarily, at the firſt, increaſe proſecutions and convictions, but when its effects were ſeen and felt, it would immediately lead to a decreaſe of the crime. His Honourable and Learned Friend (Mr. Abercromby) had ſtated the diſproportion between the numbers of perſons committed and thoſe actually proſecuted for ſtealing in the dwelling-houſe. If Gentlemen would look, however, at the numbers committed for ſtealing in the ſhop, they would find that there the diſproportion was ſtill greater. The whole number committed for this offence in five years was 598; of theſe 120 were tried; 20 were convicted, but not one was executed; and for ſtealing in the dwelling-houſe, within the ſame period, only two were executed. It was impoſſible not to ſee that this proceeded from a diſinclination to proſecute to the effect of inferring a capital puniſhment on ſuch offences as theſe. The Right Hon. Gentleman oppoſite, however, ſaid that though puniſhment was not inflicted, the mere paſſing of the ſentence would operate in a ſalutary way, by deterring others from the commiſſion of crimes. How were perſons to be deterred, however, by the idea of a puniſhment which they knew would never fall upon them? This was, indeed, to go to the nurſery for our ideas, but ſuch an argument would not operate with perſons acute as thoſe on whom it was meant to have effect were admitted to be. The caſes alluded to by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Perceval) as being of an aggravated nature, with great ſubmiſſion, did not apply to ſtealing in the dwelling houſe, but muſt fairly be conſidered as ſtealing forcibly from the perſon. Yet theſe two caſes of ſimply ſtealing in the dwelling-houſe, and the aggravated offence which the Right Honourable Gentleman had himſelf pictured ſo highly, he would have puniſhed in the ſame manner. As to the obſervations made by his Hon'ble and Learned Friend on the work of Mr. Bentham, he (Sir S. Romilly) ſhould only ſay, that it was a moſt maſterly and valuable performance, which would live and be highly thought of when thoſe who now heard him would be no more; and if his Honourable and Learned Friend had by his obſervations on that work made any Gentleman who might not have already peruſed it, deſirous to do ſo, he could aſſure that Honourable Gentleman, whoever he might be, that his Hon'ble and Learned Friend had conferred on him a high obligation. The Right Hon'ble Gentleman (Perceval) had ſaid, that the Criminal Law of England was not a ſanguinary law; for it was not to be executed. It was intended, however, to have been executed, and it was executed till towards the latter end of the preſent reign. At the beginning of this reign, more perſons were executed than were pardoned, in the proportion of three to two, now not more than one was executed out of 17. Miniſters, therefore, were themſelves the innovators, and not him (Sir S. Romilly). All he wiſhed to do was to make the law in theory what it was already in practice. Miniſters in the lenity with which they now executed the ſentence of the law, only concurred in the general feeling of the nation. It was, as his Hon'ble and Learned Friend Mr. Morris) had expreſſed it. It was time that had become the innovator. Gentlemen would have it ſuppoſed that theſe laws, which he now wiſhed to ſee amended, were the combined efforts of all the great men who had lived before us. So much the reverſe of the fact was this, theſe laws had all paſſed without diſcuſſion of any kind. One or two diſcuſſions on particular criminal laws did take place previous to this reign; the others, as Lord Bacon expreſſed it, had been paſſed on the ſpur of the occaſion. A Gentleman would ſtand up and move that in ſuch a caſe the benefit of clergy ſhould be taken away, and it was done. The only choice of puniſhments then was, to brand the hand, or impriſonment for a year. The benefit of clergy, namely, being able to read, was then an exemption from puniſhment, on account of every offence ſcandalous to be thought of, being of itſelf an aggravation of the crime. The Right Hon'ble Gentleman asked the worthy Baronet (Anſtruther) what he meant by reſtoring the law? He would tell him. To give back to the offence the benefit of clergy; to let the law ſtand as it did before the Act of Queen Anne. To the caſes already mentioned, he begged to mention the caſe of an apprentice tried in the year 1807 before Mr. Juſtice Lawrence, for robbing his maſter of his pocket-book, containing ſix 10l. Bank notes. There were alleviating circumſtances in the caſe. The Maſter had held out an improper temptation to the boy, who had otherwiſe behaved in a moſt exemplary manner. In theſe circumſtances, what could the Jury do? They found the boy guilty of ſtealing 39s.! A moſt ſerious and diſtreſſing ſituation in which to place a Jury, by which they muſt find little leſs than a judicial murder, or get the better of it by a judicial perjury. A cruel caſe, ſurely to compel a Jury to call on God to witneſs their obſervance of the oath they have taken, and then to open that Statute Book containing the Act, and ſay, you muſt conſign this boy to death or you muſt violate your oaths. This was a moſt cruel courſe in which to perſevere. If he had ſome opinions againſt him, he had alſo opinions of great Judges, now no more, in his favour on this ſubject. He had the opinion of Judge Blackſtone, whom, as he had then ceaſed to follow the profeſſion of the law, his Hon'ble Friend (Mr. Frankland) would probably conceive to be only a ſort of Dilettanti Lawyer. He eſteemed the ſeverity of our Criminal Code as deplorable, and lamented that it ſhould not be reviſed, at leaſt once in a century. Lord Bacon too had ſet about a reviſion of this Code; and even Lord Coke, an enthuſiaſt, and even a bigot where the eſtabliſhed law was concerned, obſerved, that though our laws went to inflict puniſhment, they did not go to prevent crime, which could only be done by inſtructing the poor and ignorant. He (Lord Coke) looked to the period when the Engliſh nation ſhould be employed in that work, and prayed bleſſings on the head of thoſe who ſhould promote it. Theſe he (Sir S. Romilly) eſteemed authorities at leaſt equal to the Recorder and Common Serjeant of London.

The Houſe then divided—

For the Second Reading . . .	79
Againſt it	53
Majority in favour of the Bill .	26

The Bill was then ordered to be committed for Tueſday, as were alſo the Bills to prevent Privately Stealing in Shops, and Stealing from Bleaching Grounds in England and Ireland.

IMPORTANCE OF THE RECENT CONQUEST of the Iſle of France &c.—From the Quarterly Review, No. 9. p 235 &c.

We now proceed to inquire in what manner, and to what extent, our recent conqueſts are likely to prove advantageous. In the firſt place, then, we do not conceive that any immediate benefit to the commercial world will reſult from the addition of the Iſles of France and Bourbon to the number of our colonies. As colonial territories merely, we ſhould conſider them as of no great importance. With all poſſible economy, the retention of them muſt add ſomething to the national expenſes. Coffee, cotton, and ſugar, we cannot be ſaid to want; and theſe are their principal products. The coloniſts have little, at preſent, to give in exchange for the few manufacturerers of Great Britain and India, which they conſume. Except the petty traffic carried on with Americans, conſiſting chiefly in exchanges of proviſions for hard money and lumber, their trade was confined to the coaſts of Madagaſcar, the Comoro iſlands, and the Arab ſettlements on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa. This trade conſiſted in the barter of prize goods, ſpirits, fire arms, and ammunition, for black cattle, rice, gold duſt, elephants' teeth, and ſlaves. Such was the legitimate commerce of the iſlands; but of late, a number of ſmall piratical privateers, fitted out by ſpeculative adventurers, infeſted the channel of Mozambique, plundered the defenceleſs ſettlements of the Arabs and Portugueze, and made prize of every embarkation unable to reſiſt them. Having thus worked themſelves into a full cargo, they ſtood to the northward of Zanzibar, croſſed to the Mahé iſlands, and, remaining there till the hurricane ſeaſon approached, and our ſquadron was, in conſequence, withdrawn, they ſlipped into Port Louis.

The Americans, we ſhould have added, were likewiſe the purchaſes, or the carriers, of the numerous and valuable cargoes captured from the Eaſt India Company.

It is obvious that ſome of thoſe reſources have ceaſed; but the legal trade will rapidly extend itſelf to every part of the great iſland of Madagaſcar, the Comoro iſlands, the whole range of the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, and thence along the ſhores of Arabia to the mouth of the Euphrates.

Caſting our eyes to the eaſtward, we may obſerve how very favourably ſituated the Iſle of France is as a central point of communication with thoſe innumerable iſlands which conſtitute the great Aſiatic archipelago, from the Philippines on the north, to Van Dieman's Land on the ſouth, containing a population, probably, not inferior to that of the whole of Hindoſtan.

The intercourſe with thoſe iſlands has been hitherto carried on by the Dutch, the Americans, the Malays, and the Chineſe. They are without the ſcope of the Eaſt India Company's trade, but, unfortunately, not conſidered as without the range of its charter.

We feel confident, however, that the time is not far diſtant, (and the fall of the French iſlands muſt haſten the event,) when that bar will be removed which, though cloſed againſt Britiſh ſubjects, has unaccountably been open to all the world beſides. We pretend not to draw the preciſe line where excluſion and toleration ſhould meet, but we may be permitted to queſtion the policy of allowing a free and uninterrupted trade in the Indian ſeas to the Americans, while a Britiſh veſſel is not permitted to double the Cape of Good Hope! Surely, under the difficulties with which Britiſh commerce now labours, it is not too much to hope, that theſe parts of the Eaſt, with which the India Company have no immediate intercourſe, may be thrown open to the private trader. The plea of a want of capital to embark in Indian commerce, which has been ſometimes alleged in juſtification of the interdiction, appears to us utterly inconcluſive, in the preſent caſe, judging, as we do, from the example of the Americans. We ſpeak from authority, when we ſay that more than 300 of their ſhips touched at the Iſle of France alone, in the courſe of the year previous to the embargo.

It was a favourite project of the French, before the Revolution, to make the Iſle of France, not only the grand entrepôt of their commerce in the Eaſt—another Tyre, ſurpaſſing the ancient mart in wealth and magnificence—but alſo to render it the bulwark of all their ſettlements in Aſia, the cradle of future conqueſts. To them, indeed, it was of infinite importance; but to us, who hold the Cape and Ceylon, it cannot be conſidered as equally valuable. It will be found, however, particularly uſeful, on account of its ſafe and commodious harbour, and its abundance of refreſhments. The commanding ſituation of the iſland not only opens a wide field for commercial enterprize, but holds out conſiderable encouragement for the extenſion of that important branch of commerce and navigation, the whale fiſhery; both the black and the ſpermaceti whale abounding in thoſe ſeas.

If, then, no immediate advantage to the commerce of this country may be expected from the poſſeſſion of thoſe iſlands, yet we have no heſitation in affirming, that they muſt, eventually, lead to great public benefit, unleſs, indeed, the intercourſe with them ſhall continue to be cramped by the Eaſt India Company.

But the importance of the conqueſt is not, in our minds, to be meaſured merely by the balance of profit and loſs in the merchant's ledger, or by the amount of the cuſtom-houſe receipts. It is important to the intereſts of humanity, that theſe colonies ſhould be wreſted from France. By this event an immediate and total ſtop muſt be put to that part of the ſlave trade which was carried on from thoſe iſlands. No plea can now exiſt for the continuance of that odious traffic, either with Madagaſcar or any part of the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, not included within the narrow limits of the Portugueze ſettlements. Even there it ought, and, we venture to prophecy, very ſpeedily will ceaſe. The ſovereign of theſe wretched remnants of former ſplendour has pledged himſelf, by a ſolemn treaty, to put an end to this trade throughout the whole of his dominions, merely reſerving to his ſubjects the right of purchaſing ſlaves within the African poſſeſſions of the crown of Portugal. Now as theſe poſſeſſions have reference chiefly to the weſtern ſettlements, and Portugueze ſubjects are not permitted to carry on the trade without the limits of their own territories, the reſult muſt be a gradual abandonment by the ſlave dealers of thoſe miſerable ſpots which they now occupy, and where they feebly drag on a life of perpetual dread, amidſt privations and dangers of every kind. We are the more inclined to hope this, as the Portugueze veſſels which carried off ſlaves were very few in compariſon with Americans, French, Arabs, and, ſorry are we to add, Engliſh. The Portugueze were the collectors and wholeſale dealers; the others were the carriers. If, however, any of the former are now caught trading *without* their ſettlements, or of the latter *within* them, they will become equally ſeizable by our cruizers.

The great and populous iſland of Madagaſcar will feel immediate benefit from our conqueſt. The unhappy natives of this iſland have long been curſed with reſtleſs and unceaſing activity of that deſcription of Frenchmen recently known by the name of Commercial Agents, not leſs than forty of whom were diſperſed round the coaſt, to encourage war among the natives, as the moſt fertile ſource of a ſupply of ſlaves: and as the whole iſland, large as it is, was unable to ſatisfy their demands, the natives of the north-weſt coaſt of Madagaſcar have, for many years, been in the practice of fitting out formidable expeditions conſiſting ſometimes of three hundred large boats, and from ten to twelve thouſand men, againſt the peaceful inhabitants of the Comoro iſlands, for the purpoſe of carrying them off and ſelling them to the French. By theſe predatory invaſions the beautiful iſland of Johanna, of which we have ſo intereſting a deſcription from the pen of Sir William Jones, has nearly been depopulated.

The whole, indeed, of eaſtern Africa muſt equally participate in the benefits that will reſult from the capture of the Iſles of France and Bourbon. The natives on the coaſt will find an inducement for the cultivation of a ſoil extremely fertile, under a climate favourable to the growth of every deſcription of grain and fruit; and theſe of the interior will, as in ancient times, flock to the ports with gold duſt, elephants' teeth, and ſuch other marketable articles as their country produces. On this ſide of Africa, there is the moſt encouraging proſpect for bettering the condition of the natives, who, from all accounts, appear to be deſerving of a better fate than has fallen to their lot. The leaſt civilized, as far as diſcoveries have been puſhed, are the Kouſſi, or Kaffers, bordering on the colony of the Cape of Good Hope; yet theſe people live in conſiderable ſocieties, and in a ſtate of ſubordination to their rulers. Private property is reſpected, and they are remarkable for their gentle diſpoſition and hoſpitality to ſtrangers. Beyond theſe are the Boſhuanas, next the Barraloos, of the ſame race with the Kouſſi, but advanced beyond them in civilization: they reſide in towns, containing from five to fifteen thouſand ſouls. Their lands are in a ſtate of cultivation. They have granaries for the preſervation of their produce: and vaſt herds of cattle; nor are they unacquainted with ſome of the arts of civilized life. There is alſo great reaſon to believe that the farther we proceed to the north, the more enlightened are the natives, the more populous is the country, and the more productive the ſoil. This we learn from the few notices which have been received from the late Dr. Cowan, who, while he proceeded towards the north, found the inhabitants of ſo good and benevolent a diſpoſition that, had he fortunately continued his journey in that direction, there is no reaſon to ſuppoſe that he might not have puſhed his diſcoveries to the banks of the Niger or to the ſources of the Nile. But turning off to the eaſtward, along a branch of the Zambezé, with a view of reaching Soffala, he had the misfortune, as we ſtated in a former number, to fall into the hands of traffickers in human fleſh, and from that moment no further intelligence has been received from him or from any of his unfortunate companions.

While in a moral and commercial point of view an intercourſe with the interior of Africa from the eaſt is a deſirable object, ſuch an event would, at the ſame time, tend to the enlargement of the ſphere of human knowledge. The pernicious effects of the ſlave trade on the minds of the natives, added to the extreme jealouſy of the Portugueze, have prevented our acquaintance with the interior. The Portugueze, it is true, formerly navigated the Zambezé for ſome hundred miles up the country, but the little which they have thought fit to communicate, through the moſt authentic hiſtorian of their conqueſts & diſcoveries, tends rather to excite than to gratify curioſity. We are told by De Barros that near the gold mines of Soffala are ſome very ancient ſtone buildings bearing ſeveral inſcriptions equally unintelligible to the Mooriſh merchants and to the Portugueze. It is not probable, therefore, that they were erected by thoſe Arabs who are known to have ſettled on this part of the coaſt before the commencement of the Chriſtian era. Nor can they be conſidered as the works of the Chineſe Coloniſts, who, according to Marmot, formed a ſettlement at Soffala; the ſtrength and ſolidity of the buildings being very different from the light and airy houſes inhabited by their countrmen. It is ſtill a queſtion, indeed, whether the Chineſe, at any period, traded ſo far down the coaſt of Africa. It is not eaſy to conceive how a nation whoſe dwellings are their ſhips and boats ſhould ceaſe to have ſhips and boats; yet it is very certain that Vaſca de Gama did not obſerve a ſingle embarcation of any kind, from the bay of Saldanha to the mouth of the Zambezé. A parallel has been drawn by a modern traveller between the Chineſe and the Hottentots, and the reſemblance is ſufficiently remarkable; he obſerves too that the latter have not a ſingle canoe for fiſhing, nor a raft to croſs a river.

Looking at the iſles of France and Bourbon in a political point of view, an immediate and moſt important advantage preſents itſelf. The valuable trade of the Eaſt India Company, and of the private merchants in India is now exempt from thoſe ruinous loſſes by capture to which they have been expoſed ſince the commencement of the war. Not a ſingle port is left open to the enemy throughout the Indian ſeas; the inner, the middle, and the outer paſſages from the Cape are now all equally ſafe. Before the capture, no force on our part was equal to protect ſo wide an expanſe of ocean. The ſquadron employed in theſe ſeas will now be greatly reduced. It appears, from Steele's liſt, that the force actually employed on the Cape and Indian ſtations amounted to ſix ſail of the line, two of fifty guns, thirty-two frigates, and ſix ſloops; the expenſe of which cannot, in thoſe ſeas, be eſtimated ſo low as 1,500,000*l.* a year. Supposing one half of this force to be withdrawn, and we doubt not that more than one half will be ſo, an immediate and poſitive ſaving will be effected of 700,000*l* a year. But the moſt material ſaving is that which will be effected in the expenſe of human life, by withdrawing ſo large a proportion of our ſeamen from an unhealthy climate. This conſideration alone is worth all the coſt of the expedition.

The revenues of the iſlands, from an increaſed trade and influx of ſhipping, will probably more than defray the civil eſtabliſhment; and we conceive that a ſmall military garriſon will be ſufficient for the protection of the two iſlands, whoſe ſecurity appears to us to depend rather on a naval than a military force.

It is the Cape which muſt be conſidered as the great military depot; and the Iſle of France, with its commodious harbour, as the general naval eſtabliſhment for repairing and refitting the ſquadron employed on the Cape ſtation. The military works for the protection of Port Louis being all that are neceſſary to be kept up, and being already, as we underſtand, complete, the talents of an engineer cannot be required, and the expenditure of that department, which ſeldom knows any bounds, may be altogether ſpared.

But, for other reaſons than that of expenſe, it may be politic neither to extend, nor indeed to keep in repair, the military works on the iſland. When the great queſtion of peace comes to be agitated, if ſuch an event can be looked to during the life of the preſent ruler of France, we may be aſſured that the reſtoration of the two iſlands will be made a *ſine qua non*. This conſideration will undoubtedly have its due effect on the minds of thoſe who may have to negociate, and they will not, we are well aſſured, fail to exact an equivalent in ſome other quarter in which our intereſts and our wiſhes are equally concerned, for a ſacrifice to which the enemy attaches ſo decided an importance.

Looking forward to ſuch an event, we ſhould be inclined to ſay, pull down rather than build up; demoliſh rather than repair; encourage agriculture and commerce, and contribute by every poſſible means to the comfort and proſperity of the inhabitants; but repreſs the expenditure of Britiſh capital on the permanent property of the iſlands, and, above all, on military works, which may one day be turned againſt us.

The Cape of Good Hope is the colony on which Britiſh capital may be laid out to individual and national advantage. Why this delightful region has been ſo totally neglected ſince it came into our poſſeſſion; why a tract of country equal to the immediate ſubſiſtence of ten thouſand families, and eventually to ten times that number, is ſuffered to remain a waſte, is a myſtery in political economy

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(Continued in the Supplement.)

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